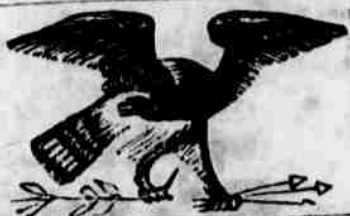


JEFFERSONIAN DEMOCRAT.

RICHARD JACOBS, EDITOR.



Kosciusko, Saturday, Jan. 13, 1844.

For President of the United States,
[The Nominee of the Democratic National Convention.]

TO THE READER.

In presenting the first number of the *JEFFERSONIAN DEMOCRAT* to our readers, it becomes obligatory on our part, in following the long established custom of the corps Editorial, to lay down the landmarks by which we will be guided in our present undertaking, and we hope from the exertions we shall use, and the cause we espouse, to make it an interesting sheet to our patrons, as well as profitable to ourselves.

As our title indicates we shall advocate the principles laid down by the great expounder of Democracy, Thomas Jefferson, believing them to be the bulwark of our free institutions. Having an eye to the success of our party, in the coming election for the Presidency, and being aware that by union our strength must necessarily increase, we shall, in the language of Thomas H. Benton, do "Every thing for the cause—nothing for men." We shall advance and sustain the claims of the nominee of the Democratic National Convention, to be holden in Baltimore, on the 4th Monday of May next, for the Presidency, with an untiring zeal, and devotedness to the cause of our party.

We shall, from time to time, give a synopsis of the proceedings of Congress, and the doings of our State Legislature, and shall give the latest foreign intelligence—abstracts of the cotton and produce markets, with a general summary of the news of the day.

To the Democracy of Attala we look for a sufficient support to sustain us in our enterprise. The *Press* is the Palladium of our political as well as civil liberty, and is regarded as the only efficient means through which our free institutions can receive their sustenance. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty;" therefore it behooves the Democracy to be on the alert, that they may frustrate the designs of those sycophantic demagogues, who, through their love for the "dear people," would burden us with the curse of another monster more hideous in appearance than the one, we have but a few years since, gotten rid of.

Our terms are *Three Dollars* per annum, payable in advance.

An election for Clerk of the Circuit Court, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Abner Quinn, and for Coroner, was held on Friday and Saturday last. John W. Guess was elected Coroner. The vote for Clerk at the different precincts, was as follows:

	Kosciusko.	Nash's.	Bishop's.	Mayo's.	Brook's.	Webb's.	Total.
Sam. Munson,	84	14	15	50	15	16	194
A. G. Green,	30	13	49	31	00	00	123
D. L. Davis,	1	1	1	6	00	00	10

Munson's majority, 61.

There was also an election for Mayor of the town, which resulted in a tie between Benjamin M'Cary and G. W. Harlow—the Sheriff gave the casting vote in favor of M'Cary. We understand this election is to be contested.

In consequence of not being able to procure suitable type for the head of our paper, we were compelled to try our skill in the art of type cutting, which will have to answer the purpose until we can make the necessary arrangements to get a more appropriate one.

We shall make free use of the subscription book of the "*Attala Gazette*," in sending our paper to a number of persons whose names are on that list. Those who do not wish to become subscribers to the *Jeffersonian Democrat*, will make known the fact by returning the same.

SMALL FRY.—The Coons have commenced electing their candidate by balloting on steamboats. On board the steamer Ben Franklin, a short time since, Clay received a small majority of the votes cast by the passengers—ladies included.

Henry Clay, the available candidate of the Coons in New Orleans; electioneering, we suppose.

The continued rains have deprived us of the benefit of the mails in making up our first paper; therefore this number can hardly be considered as a fair specimen of what we intend our sheet shall be.

HIGH WATERS.—The rivers and creeks throughout the country continue to overflow their banks, and in many instances are impassable.

MAIL ROBBERY.

Arrest of one of the supposed Robbers.
A daring mail robbery was committed at Hudson, (N. Y.) on Thursday night, of the most extensive character. The amount taken is not precisely known, but is estimated at \$150,000 in some of the papers. It appears that in consequence of the partial interruption of river navigation, the Albany mail of Thursday was sent to Hudson by stage, in order to meet the boat on her way to New York city. It reached that place at too late an hour to take the boat, and it, therefore, had to lay over. While there, it was cut open, robbed of nearly all its contents, and then thrown into the river. The robber is named Hough, and has been employed for several years by the contractors. He is in custody at Hudson, and the proof is said to be conclusive, though none of the letters have been found upon him. The Postmaster at Albany sends a list of contents of the letters, from Banks at Albany to Banks in New York city, in the mail of 7th inst.

Contents of letters sent to Bank of Commerce by Commercial Bank of Albany, on 7th Dec. 1843:

Accepters.	Endorsers.	Amount.
H. White, cas'r on Bank of State of N. Y., P. D. Michels, J. Townsend,		\$610 70
Joseph Clark, on Miller, Vincent & Parsons,		100 00
A. Roggen, on James N. Cobb, M. Barnes, Agent on M. Vansanbrood,		208 08
C. J. Olmsted & Co., on J. Newton,		3000 00
J. Olcott, Cashier, on City Bank,		3143 20
H. H. & T. Barker, on N. R. Bk. G. Sandford,		61 50
J. L. Bunce, Cashier, on Com. Bk. Philada., L. Benedict & Co.,		3016 98

SECOND LETTERS.	
W. T. Williams, Cashier, on Bk of State of N. Y., M. W. Bennett, Cashier,	101 80
C. Ball, Cashier, on Bank of America, C. B. Williams, M. W. Bennett, Cash.	125 00
Do. do. do.	125 00
J. Q. Goodrich, cas'r on Mechanics' Bk do.	198 80
N. C. Munroe, agent, on City Bank, L. D. Howark, do.,	130,000
J. Richmond & Co., on Cowing, Richmond, Williams & Co., do.,	250 00
J. D. Judson, cas'r, on W. H. Johnson, cas'r, E. B. Allen, do.,	185 35
T. Akin, manager, on R. Bell, W. McLackin, J. H. Green and H. Crane,	195 00
T. Taylor, on Thos. Mashers, cas'r,	120 00
D. Burnham, cas'r, on J. D. Fisk, cas'r,	90 02
John L. Dix on John Ward & Co., Schoolcraft & Hall,	160 82
Geo. C. Catterman, on Corlies; Haydock and Co.,	30 60
J. B. Cutler, cashier, on Mechanics' Bank James Hall,	200 00
John A. Hemmler, on City Bank, S. Young, John Rankin, agent, on Vandervoort & Hayward, Penniman, Weeks and Co.,	227 70
White & Williams on W. M. Vermilye, N. Jones, Surveyor General,	5000 00

Contents of letters sent by Commercial Bank of Albany to Bank of America, N. Y., on the 7th of December, 1843:
J. Taylor, cas'r on Bk of Commerce, \$20,516 65
Contents of letters sent by Bank of Albany to the Bank of New York, 7th December, 1843:
Draft No. 402, signed by T. Olcott, cas'r, on City Bank of New York, for \$1,702 28
Draft No. 685, R. H. King, President on Merchants, 8,988 60
The mail bag was found in the river just as the steamer Utica was leaving Hudson. It was fastened with a rope, which was identified as belonging to the stable of Smith and Miller, where Hough was employed. Hough was seen on the wharf early on Friday morning, by several persons, and was observed to have a large pole, with which he was pushing something down into the water. He asked him what he was doing. "Fishing for eels," was his reply. (It will be seen that he made a tolerable good haul!)—*Doll. Newspaper.*

The steamboat Ruby, when opposite Cloverport, Kentucky, on Saturday week, burst her steam pipe, and scalded three deck hands, two deck passengers, and a lad who was with the chief engineer. A surgeon was immediately called on board, who dressed their wounds, and announced them in no danger.

A Band of Robbers.—The amature of crime in France have, says a letter writer, been edited by the reports of the trial of the Curvoisier band of robbers. This band, headed by him whose name it bears, committed no less than 57 burglaries, during the winter before last, in the faubourg St. Germain.

Foreign News.

ARRIVAL

OF THE STEAMSHIP

ACADIA.

Fifteen Days Later from Europe.

By the arrival of the British Steamer Acadia, at Boston, Wednesday afternoon, we have Liverpool and London papers to the 19th ult., inclusive, brought to New York, by special express, for the Sun of that city, and thence to this city by the Pilot Line, which arrived at 2 o'clock this morning, by Harnden and Co's. Express. The late hour at which the intelligence was received, prevents us from giving lengthened extracts; but fortunately the news is of little or no importance.

The packet ship, England, Garrick, and Oxford, from New York, had arrived out. The steamer Hibernia arrived out in 12 days and a half.

The mammoth steamer Great Britain is expected at Liverpool before Christmas.

The State Trials, in Ireland, proceed slowly, and nothing of consequence has arrived from that country. No progress has yet been made, and if the statement which has been put forth by the Times correspondent be correct, that the defendants have 30,000 witnesses to examine, the proceedings will become the greatest bore in the world, before they are finished.

The Orangemen of the North of Ireland are reorganizing their Society, but without secret pass words, tests, or other signs.

The accounts from the East tell a lamentable tale of blood, assassination, and treason. The native Governments are gradually crumbling to pieces from sheer inanition. The Punjab has witnessed the hands of its ministers and sovereign incardined, under circumstances marked by peculiar treachery and atrocity.

Mr. Sands, an American merchant of great eminence, has been elected Mayor of Liverpool for the ensuing year.

A house, in the neighborhood of Park-lane London, has been taken for the Duc de Bordeaux and suite.

A very fine specimen of Indian cattle, of the breed brought over by Viscount Combermere, on his return from the East Indies, has been presented by his lordship to the Queen.

Ireland.—Repeal meetings continued to be held, with great demonstrations by new proselytes. At a meeting, 7th ult. a resolution was passed to meet Sunday, 19th, and Mr. O'Connell proposed that the Banner of Ulster, viz:—"Religion is the basis of civil society, and source of all good and comfort," should be used. He read a draught of an Address to the Queen, protesting against the Clontarf affair, and giving his views.

On the 13th, a meeting was held at Conciliation Hall, which was much crowded. Mr. O'Connell proposed that Mr. Strich, a barrister, take the chair. He then read a letter from Mr. O'Brien, member of the Parliament for Limerick, in favor of Repeal, and enrolling himself, with a £5 note, a member of the Society.

In the court of Queen's Bench Nov. 15 Mr. O'Connell appeared, to show cause why the indictment against him should be quashed because the witnesses were sworn before the Grand Jury only, whereas by an act of Parliament, 56 George III., they should have been sworn in open Court. The day for argument was fixed for the 19th, which day the case was postponed.

The naval armament in the Lower Shannon has been reinforced, and two additional steamers had arrived at Tarbert Roadstead.

France.—The King and Queen pleased at the reception in England of the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, have invited Victoria to visit them; at St. Cloud, next year.

The clapper of the great bell of Notre Dame broke, and fell with a tremendous crash, recently, and injured two persons.

Italy.—It is denied that there has been any movement of Austrian troops on the Bolognese frontier. The Guerilla warfare against the Government of Rome and Piedmont continues, and the efforts to put it down are trifling and inefficient. Austria awaits an invitation to interpose.

Germany.—A Russian courier from St. Petersburg had arrived at Berlin, with intelligence that the Queen intended to pay a visit to her family in the spring.

India.—The overland Indian mail brings intelligence from Bombay to the 2d October. All the interest is now concentrated in a new quarter; for while there is no later news from China, and India is in general comparatively tranquil, there is a revolution in the Punjab.

Egypt.—Letters from Alexandria, of the 16th October, state that Ahmed, Pacha of Soudan, had declared himself independent of Mehemet Ali; who had given orders to place 40,000 men under arms, to reduce his contumacious subordination to obedience.

Spain.—At Madrid, the committees of the two Chambers of the Cortes had reported in favor of declaring the Queen's majority. Sagragosa submitted to Concha on the 28th October: the insurgents in Barcelona are weakened by dissension; but Girona and Prim still held out.

Markets.—There is nothing in the papers we have received of particular interest so far as the markets are concerned. Money was increasing in value, and a slight decline in rates of foreign exchanges.

The Hon. Wm. S. Fulton, U. S. senator from Arkansas, was dangerously ill at his residence, Little Rock, at the last advice.

From the Columbus Democrat.

MISSISSIPPI REPUDIATION.

The position taken by the Democratic party in this State, with regard to the Union Bank bonds, is, we are much pleased to see, beginning to be well understood at a distance. Papers which two years ago either denounced us as swindlers or gave us the charity of their silence, are now out in our defence. They see that we have been misrepresented, that we repudiate no honest debt, that we hold up as a shield to protect us from the swindling operations of such financial sharpers as Nick Biddle, &c. That sacred instrument contains a provision forbidding a single Legislature from pledging the faith of the State for the payment of money borrowed for any purpose, thereby effectually protecting the people from the extravagance of their representatives. The sale of the Union Bank bonds presents a case, which this wise provision was expressly intended to meet, and the people, in the verdict which they rendered at the polls last November, only adhered to their Constitution—the fundamental law of the land. They had no voice in the sale of those bonds, and they have a second time justly pronounced them null and void. We give on our first page a brief and pointed article from the Washington Globe, in which that influential paper defends the position of the anti-bonders of Mississippi. Below is an extract to the same purpose from an article in the New York Plebeian, one of the leading democratic papers of the north. With such testimony in our favor, we may well despise the sneers and denunciations of the Joseph Surface of the National Intelligencer, and the abolition fanatic of the New York Tribune—as to the little curs, the Trays, Blanches and Sweethearts of the whig press, their barking is, of course unheeded.

"We are not advocates for repudiating the honest indebtedness, either of States or of individuals; of this the Courier & Enquirer will take notice. But we hold that the State of Mississippi repudiates no debt, that any honest man, would feel himself legally or morally obligated to pay. We suspect friend Greeley, with all his professions of honesty, would not pay a debt contracted by a clerk against his consent, especially if he had previously notified the community that he would pay no debt of his contracting. Such is the condition of a portion of the debt of Mississippi, which the people of that State refuse to pay. The Constitution of the State expressly declares that 'no debt shall be contracted for the State without the sanction of two consecutive Legislatures.'"

The people had thus wisely guarded against extravagant and sudden indebtedness, and every one is bound to know the nature of a contract before he becomes a party to it. A rogue is not punished the less because he did not know the nature of the law, and it is no excuse for Mississippi Bond holders to say they did not know or understand the Constitution of the State. It was before them, and they might have known it. No such sanction was ever obtained for these repudiated Bonds. A forged note, could not be more fraudulent than they were, and Mr. Biddle, when he, through corruption, received these Bonds and negotiated them in England, knew the whole transaction to be illegal—that they were worth no more than blank paper, and no court of law either British or American would decide that the State was bound in honor or in equity for the payments of them, or that the holders had any other recourse but the arrest and imprisonment in the Penitentiary, of the individual who negotiated them."

"In refusing to acknowledge this wicked transaction of Biddle and his Whig compeers, the Democracy have, 'for two successive elections, with hardly an exception in their ranks, fought the battle of honesty and good faith against knavery and corruption.'"

Newspapers.—"Encourage liberty of speech therefore! Encourage it in your halls of legislature! Encourage it in your temples of justice—in your lecture rooms—in all the business of life—but above all in your newspapers! Your newspapers are the mightiest preachers of earth! They are the more numerous, more active, and more listened to; and with them, liberty of speech is every thing; not every thing for them, for they can get along, and do get along, as you may see, and prosper all the better, and grow all the richer sometimes, for not being permitted to think for themselves, or to speak above their breath, but every thing for you—every thing for children—every thing for your country—every thing for mankind!"—*Neal.*

Too Modest by half.—Mr. Clay, in a recent letter to the Chambersburg Clay Club, is most exulting modest, in regard to himself and his pretensions to the presidency. He says: "The time has not yet arrived, I think, when I ought to decide whether I will give my consent or not, to the use of my name, as a candidate for the office of President of the United States." It would perhaps, be as well for him to remain in this state of dubity till the election is over, as he would thus escape the mortification of another defeat.—*Roch. Daily Advertiser.*

Crawford's Orpheus.—This noble statue recently shipped by our eminent countryman from Italy for Boston, was broken in several places while being landed from the vessel, and Mr. Dexter, the sculptor, is now engaged in an endeavor to restore it.

Rise in value of Negroes.—It is believed that negroes will be sold at New Orleans, the ensuing season, at a rise of 76 to 100 per cent on last year's prices. The demand already for field hands is said to be good.

From the Baltimore Republic.

UNION AND HARMONY.

We have noted with much pleasure perfect harmony, good feelings and union which has marked the course of our Democratic friends in Congress, and we are glad to give the following extract from the Globe, on the subject. Let the same be continued throughout the season, and beneficial effects to the country and the will be so manifest, that the cause will receive additional strength, and our triumphs will be full and complete. Indeed, the fall has been most grievously disappointed already, and they feel that one of her reliances for success has been knocked under them. They had turned their Congress with hope of witnessing the Democratic party, in the organization of the House, the same disgraceful act which characterized the Whig Congress. But they have been wofully disappointed, and they look with alarm upon the good feelings, and harmonious movement of the people's representatives. Democratic friends know with what feelings of pride and approval the Democrats look upon course, they would never for a moment of acting with any other feeling and than such as has characterized their proceedings thus far in the session:—

UNION OF THE DEMOCRACY.

The movement of the great majority turned by the Democratic party to the lar branch of Congress so far disapproved the calculations of its enemies. All there has been an ardent and anxious co-operation among the friends of the several dates for the officers of the House, in different predilections in regard to the for the Presidency, yet nothing has occurred to mar the perfect harmony of the its final action. Combinations out of have been formed by individuals to the wishes of the supposed majority people; but such aims have found little tenance among their Representatives. have looked above personal considerations have sought for those persons who ened the strongest public interest—and such all preferences for personal favor have been surrendered. The spirit pervades the masses of the Democracy every we see it in Alabama, where the franchise of personal attachments was made Hon. Dixon H. Lewis, and followed another friend of Mr. Calhoun, (Mr. lips); and an impulse was thus given now prevades the whole State. It is seen, from the following that the same prevails in North Carolina:—

From the N. C. Jeffersonian. The Whigs seem sanguine in the expectation that they can elect Henry Clay denat, and again instal Federalism in consequence of the divisions of democracy about men. And, to give ance to their hopes in this particular are constantly perading the impropres of the friend of Mr. Calhoun wards Mr. Van Buren, and vice versa. Now, although we have differed from the friends of Mr. Van Buren, in tion to the mode of constituting the convention, and of voting in that body have expressed our opinions on the with freedom and plainness, we app no sort of difficulty, after the final tion is made, in electing its nominee dent by the united vote of the whole ocratic party. It is the spirit of Democracy to bow to the will of the majority; it is the wish of the majority of our to constitute the Baltimore convention the principles contended by the friends Mr. Van Buren, we say, Amen! nominee shall have our cordial support. If the Whigs expect the friends of the houn to fly into a passion, and join ranks, because he is not nominated are destined to be disappointed.

These dispositions among the have been well seconded within the days in Congress, as the recent show. Instead of the friends of the posed strongest candidate for the Presidency becoming the point of attack of rest, they have become the point of concentration or the whole force of the This will indicate how an honorable patriotic party, preferring the true cause to all personal and selfish derations, should, and doubtless its great national convention to he lions, and make good the ends contemplated by the people who convene it. It certain the man on whom the Democratic party would have the entire suffrage conferred, and he will unite egates of every other presidential in favor of his nomination. This has been the result of the consultation the friends of the different candidates their choice of officers of the House.

Old Federalism and Modern Whigism.—One year ago, when Webster declared that the United States was an "obsolete idea," a Clay pronounced him as a traitor from the Union to the other—now, when he only swallows his declarations of a but avows all the old federal doctrine bluest reign of Hartford Convention "general welfare," and a loose construction of the Constitution, these same pay him as a patriot and statesman.

Mr. Webster seems determined thing at least; and that is, as he have forced him into their ranks and he will force them on the highest and est federal ground of old New federalism. John Q. Adams' doctrine the Representative being above the ent, was not stronger federalism Webster's late Andover speech.—*St.*